

Minnesota Congressman Asks Brownell Ouster

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) said today he may consider offering an impeachment resolution against Herbert Brownell, Jr., unless the Attorney General resigns.

McCarthy said he thought Brownell either should resign voluntarily or should be asked to resign by President Eisenhower. If neither happens,

he said, he might offer an impeachment resolution at the next session of Congress, unless Brownell "reforms."

"Brownell apparently has no sense of the responsibility required from an Attorney General," McCarthy said.

N. Y. State CP Calls for Quick Aid to 'Worker'

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party has asked each of its sections to raise \$50 "rapidly" to help put over the \$60,000 fund campaign of the Daily Worker.

The money is to be raised from each group, irrespective of previous funds sent in either through individual members or as a group.

This is a welcome assist to the fund campaign, which has been lagging seriously these past few weeks. The lag, which has cut down contributions to less than \$3,000 a week as compared with \$5,000 in earlier stages, has cut deeply into the paper's income and has put us in a deep financial hole again.

The Communist Party statement says: "The State Committee urges every Party organization to get behind the Daily Worker appeal for \$60,000, and to help to put it over in short order."

"It is unnecessary for us to go into detail on what this paper means to the working class movement of our country. Essential as it has always been in its 30 years of existence, today when the

Received yesterday	\$ 345.50
Total so far	45,571.00
Still to go	14,429.00

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bestial forces of fascism and reaction are poisoning the atmosphere with their barbaric falsehoods, their frantic war incitement and savage persecution, its voice is doubly important.

"Let's note only how necessary was its role in reorientating the working class movement to a correct tactical position in the recent elections. And as persecution against the working class develops, and resistance to McCarthyism and the Eisenhower program grows among the workers, farmers, Negro people of the land, its part in molding the united front will become ever greater."

"There has been a fine response from the paper's readers, including Party members and a few regions and sections, to the fund appeal so far. But it has bogged down in New York."

"If every region and section does even a minimum, the job can be completed quickly and easily. We propose that every section undertake to raise rapidly \$50 for the campaign. This can be done through informal house parties, and through assigning one or two people to contact every sympathizer of the paper for a small contribution of \$1 to \$5."

"Because of circulation declines, the paper is forced to fight constantly for its life, financially. We are informed the completion of the \$60,000 goal is the minimum needed immediately for survival."

"The basic solution lies, of course, in increase in circulation. Our Party must, and intends to, do all in its power to help achieve this. But right now, we must help guarantee that the \$60,000 is raised at once."

"We are confident that this will be done."

ILA Names Bradley; Pensions Off Ryan

By HARRY RAYMOND

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Joseph P. Ryan today retired as president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and the 500 delegates to the union's convention unanimously elected Capt. William V. Bradley, president of ILA Tugboat Local 333, to replace him.

The delegates, in a windup session which became stormy at times, voted that Ryan, facing trial in New York on charges of stealing \$45,000 of ILA funds, should be pensioned as "president emeritus," at \$10,000 a year.

Ryan's ouster was seen as a move to bring the ILA back into the AFL from which it was expelled in September.

After a stormy debate, in which the Boston delegation led by Robert Moran opposed AFL re-affiliation, the convention empowered the ILA Executive Council to set up a committee to negotiate with any parent labor body—the AFL, CIO, or United Mine Workers—for affiliation or merger with final decision left to referendum.

Daniel J. Donovan, international vice-president from Boston, was also nominated for president, but

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Dulles Gets Icy Reception from Delegates at CIO Convention

By GEORGE MORRIS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was today given an icy reception by the delegates of the CIO convention here when he came before them to read his speech on foreign policy.

Only a ripple of polite applause greeted his entrance, introduction and the end of his speech. Many of the delegates, including the entire delegation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, did not stand up, as is customary in CIO conventions, to receive a guest speaker. Even several boos came

from the back of the convention hall.

Moreover, Dulles, seated on the platform, had to suffer in discomfort while Walter Reuther was introducing him. The CIO president observed that this was the third time a Secretary of State addressed a CIO convention. He recalled that former secretaries Marshall and Acheson spoke. When the names of these two, both now denounced by Republicans for "treason," were mentioned, the delegates cheered.

To add to Dulles' discomfort, Reuther introduced Jacob Potofsky, head of the ACW and the CIO's International Affairs Committee, to introduce Dulles. Potofsky did so by reading a lengthy prepared document expressing the CIO's position on foreign policy and containing much criticism, although still within the framework of basic agreement with the "bipartisan" foreign policy.

Potofsky's criticism referred mainly to the cut in economic aid abroad, "emasculating" of Point Four, Washington hostility to Israel, opposition to "social reforms" abroad, and the threat of government control over West

German unions, and he even implied that the government is slow to negotiate—negotiate from strength," he said—at the bargaining table.

Dulles paid no attention to the criticisms of the CIO but confined himself to reading a prepared text—mainly an effort to prove to the CIO that there is no basic difference with its policy, especially on the attitude to colonial peoples and Reuther's repeated cry for an expanded "Point Four" approach.

"We sometimes differ," said Dulles at the conclusion of his speech, "but I feel that we share the same basic viewpoint in relation to world affairs."

This did not, however, make

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Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 231
(8 Pages)

New York, Thursday, November 19, 1953
Price 10 Cents

Eisenhower Squirms Under Charge He Adopts McCarthyism

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Eisenhower showed today at his press conference that he fears the charge that the White House has embraced McCarthyism, as made by former President Harry Truman. Eisenhower reddened as he was asked about

Truman's statement that he had "embraced McCarthyism," and he went on to say that he would leave it to the reporters whether there was any truth to the statement. He then murmured in an "aside" he was not too clear on what the term McCarthyism meant.

Brownell's recent effort to frame Truman as a traitor with reference to the Harry Dexter White "spy" hoax, was cleared with the President. Eisenhower has also just appointed two powerful McCarthy agents to key posts in the FCC where they can influence mass communication in radio and TV.

Eisenhower showed his alarm at the widespread belief that the White House is sponsoring the current spy hoaxes in order to divert attention from the GOP failure to do anything for the country's farmers, workers or "little people."

The President, in commenting on the spy furor, said that he hoped that the "Communists in government" issue would be a matter of history by the time of the 1954 elections. He said he thought that issues in political campaigns were made not by individuals but by the needs of the country. He

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Bar Charney Expose Of Brownell From TV

A post-election telecast which denounced Attorney General Brownell's attack on former President Truman as "a cold, calculated pattern" of McCarthyism was abruptly cancelled by WABD-TV yesterday, seven hours before the scheduled speech.

Time for the telecast, by George Blake Charney, New York Communist leader and independent People's Rights Party candidate for District Attorney in the recent elections, had been contracted for Nov. 12. It was in the form of an interview with Charney by his campaign manager, Simon W. Gerson, and was to go on the air at 7:45 last night.

Robert Dreyer, counsel for the DuMont Television Corp., owners of WABD, explained that his company had cancelled the contract because it was "Communist propaganda" and because of "the sponsors."

When it was pointed out the same committee had sponsored

two similar broadcasts before elections, Dreyer replied the station could now exercise its "discretion," while during the campaign its hands were tied by FCC rules.

PROTEST FILED

Charney's office promptly filed a protest with the FCC, charging that the WABD ban was placed solely because Charney had attacked McCarthyism. The protest, signed by Gerson, said:

"Since Mr. Charney's views and associations were known to the station from his previous telecasts, it is clear that there is no element of surprise in the disputed scripts. The sole new element entering the situation is Mr. Charney's discussion of the post-election Brownell charges against former

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Foster Discusses

The Harry Dexter White Madness

See Page 3

Three Homeless Puerto Rican Families Get Runaround

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Three Puerto Rican families from Brooklyn's Brownsville area got a double runaround Tuesday in their attempts to find a place to live. The first runaround was from the N. Y. City Housing Authority, and the second from borough president John Cashmore.

The families had been burned out of their cold water apartments at 373 Sackman St., on Nov. 8, when a kerosene stove exploded. The tenement had long been condemned by the city.

One of the families, Mr. and Mrs. Pascual Rodriguez and their four young children, was sent to

the Municipal Shelter at 330 E. 5th St., Manhattan. There they were lodged with dozens of other families. They said the shelter was infested with disease.

The second family, Mr. and Mrs. Elveterio Colon and their three children, applied to the V.A. since Colon is a veteran. The V.A. lodged the family in a two-room apartment at 47 E. 21st St., Manhattan.

The Colon family pays \$28 weekly for the two rooms, even though Colon's wage is only \$32.

The third family, Mr. and Mrs. Gaegorio Cruz, was forced to move in town with Mrs. Cruz's sister,

husband and eight children all in a three-room apartment.

When the homeless families led by the Brownsville Tenants' Council went to the City Housing Authority for emergency relief yesterday, they were coldly rejected.

The Authority said the Rodriguezes weren't legal residents. Rodriguezes have lived here for four years, but Mrs. Rodriguez came from Puerto Rico two months ago.

The Authority refused to consider the Colon family because Mrs. Colon wasn't present, although it was explained Mrs. Colon had no clothing to wear in

the street. Percy Frank, Housing Authority director of Tenant Selection and Rental, ordered guards to keep the families from even entering the elevator at 63 Park Row.

Desperate, the families went to City Hall to try to see Cashmore, who was at the budget hearing.

Notified of the families' Cashmore cynically remarked to a companion, "There's a gang downstairs that wants to get fresh with us. But we'll show them a thing or two. We'll take them on."

When Cashmore reached the City Hall lobby, the Police Captain winked at him, pointing to

the delegation, and he quietly slipped out the side door.

When the parents tried to enter the City Hall press room, to give their story to the reporters, the way was barred by two more cops. The captain arrived and politely told the parents that there was no one to talk to them, even though the press room was filled with reporters.

As the officials streamed out of the building, entering their Cadillac and joking among themselves, the homeless families stood dejectedly on the City Hall steps. The young children had grown sleepy and restless and wanted to go home.

The 'Crimes' of Harry Dexter White

By JOHN FITTMAN

Was Harry S. Truman, as President in 1946-47, justified in not firing the late Harry Dexter White from government service after receiving FBI "evidence" that White was a "Soviet spy"? The weight of evidence to date—or better, the lack of evidence—strongly

late James Forrestal. In addition, White was a Democrat, and Truman may have been suspicious of Hoover's continuous attempts to pillory Democrats.

What this added up to is that Truman did not believe the trash poured out by Hoover. At the very least, he did not believe it required any action except a thorough check-up. So Truman ordered a verification of the FBI report. Truman, in other words, required Hoover to produce the evidence.

And this Hoover has not done to this day. He and Brownell claim "wiretap evidence," inadmissible in the federal courts, substantiates the "evidence" of "confidential sources" and "reliable informants" (some 30 informers, Hoover says). And the outstanding example of "reliability" whom Hoover mentions turns out to be the disgruntled expelled former Communist, Elizabeth Bentley.

It should be remembered that Truman gave Hoover a free hand to find the evidence that would support his accusations against White. Hoover put "hundreds of FBI agents" on the job. He tried to re-establish the alleged Soviet contacts which Elizabeth Bentley claimed she had during 11 years of espionage work. In addition, Hoover tapped White's wires, had White's mail read and photographed.

What was the result of all this work? A batch of manufactured "evidence" that couldn't stand up in a court of law, even courts of law with hand-picked juries and fanatically anti-Communist judges. Indeed, the grand jury which threw out the FBI charges against White was the same grand jury which indicted the 12 Communist leaders on a political frameup after the FBI had likewise been unable to prove either its slanders of "Communist espionage" or its

open charge of "conspiring to advocate violent overthrow."

It refused to indict White because, as Queens County District Attorney T. Vincent Quinn—who presented the FBI case to the jury—declared, "We can't indict on suspicion." The attempt to frame White must have been rarer than that used to frame the Communist leaders.

And that is exactly the point. Brownell, Hoover, McCarthy, Jenner and the fascist-minded bankers and monopolists behind this entire maneuver now want indictments and convictions and sentences on suspicion. The law, with its requirement for evidence, stands in their way. The Constitution, with its safeguards of individual rights, stands in their way. To hell with these obstacles! Suspicion should be enough.

Private Citizen Harry S. Truman



TRILLING

has characterized this maneuver. He declared that it shows "the present administration has fully embraced McCarthyism," which he described as a "horrible cancer" threatening "terrible danger" to "our nation and each citizen." This is an apt characterization of FASCISM.

"May God preserve the Constitution and may he preserve the birthright of freedom in every heart," said Truman, less than 24 hours before Brownell and Hoover asked for legislation to legalize wiretap-evidence and to destroy the immunity from prosecution for invoking the Fifth Amendment.

But Truman's prayer is a sharper warning against the clear and present danger of this fascist threat to America than anything else in the former President's speech. Whether or not Truman realizes it, he who was repudiated by a majority of the people in 1952 precisely because of his advocacy of policies that laid the groundwork for McCarthyism cannot now be the people's rallying point against McCarthyism. Shrewdly, the McCarthyites want to make Trumanism the issue of 1954 and 1956, for they too recognize the weakness of Truman. Just as they intend, by making anti-Communism another issue, to divert the people's attention from the growing political and economic crisis confronting our country, for which the Eisenhower Administration has no solutions and no acceptable remedies.

But the real issue is not McCarthyism versus Trumanism, nor the non-existent "Communist conspiracy": it is McCarthyism versus Rooseveltism, fascism versus New Dealism, and this stands out conspicuously in the case of Harry Dexter White.

Tomorrow I shall try to show why White has been singled out by the McCarthyites.

Revive Courage Shown in Past, Editors Urged

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Irving Dillard, editorial page editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, keynoted the Sigma Delta Chi convention today by urging the nation's editors to show the courage of journalistic heroes of the past. Dillard reviewed the story of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, who died in defense of press freedom.

Lovejoy was lynched at Alton, Ill., in 1837 by a mob from Missouri which had been infuriated by his anti-slavery editorials.

This kind of courage is needed in the newspaper office of America today no less than in Lovejoy's own time," he said.

Dillard added that a student of the news columns and editorial pages of today "will find that the courage of Lovejoy is not one of their chief characteristics."

He questioned the action of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in tabling a resolution for a study of press bias in the 1952 election campaign.

Panel to Be Held on Mexican-Americans

The Justice Department's treatment of Mexican-Americans will be considered at one of the panels of the National Conference for Repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and Defense of Its Victims, it was announced yesterday.

The National Conference, under auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, will be held in Chicago Dec. 12 and 13.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7854.

Charney

(Continued from Page 1)
President Truman and his references to McCarthyism.

"Under FCC regulations as we understand them, the attitude of WABD officials to Mr. Charney's material is clearly irrelevant. The attempt by WABD to gag free discussion of political questions is obvious censorship and violates not only our contractual rights but also every tradition of free political debate."

In the banned speech, Charney called attention to the widened attack by McCarthyites on all opponents. He cited a previous telecast of Oct. 23 in which he had warned:

"McCarthyism, like Hitlerism, only begins by attacking Communists, but it quickly broadens its targets to include trade unionists, New Dealers and liberals of whatever persuasion."

Asked whether he would call Brownell's use of the Harry Dexter White case McCarthyism, Char-

ney replied in the script:

"Clearly. It is a cold, calculated pattern to whip up an anti-red hysteria by the Republican Party against its opposition."

"The Republican high command was desperate at the defeats it took from an aroused public in the New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Iowa elections. So they staged—or tried to, anyway—a sort of Reichstag Fire, a propaganda putsch. They are trying to put over the idea that virtually everything and everybody connected with the New Deal is shot through with treason. It's the same idea the Liberty League crowd tried to sell the people during the New Deal and the Nazis tried to sell the whole world."

"Under this McCarthyite reasoning, not only were there traitors high in government, but all the policies of the New Deal were treasonable of 'socialistic'."

Sponsors of the broadcast are now seeking another TV outlet. At the Charney offices the hope was expressed that another TV station might be obtained for this weekend.

ALP Delegates Show Albany Party Is 'Alive and Kicking'

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Legislators today indicated that the American Labor Party delegation that fought to put repeal of rent and fare increases on the special session agenda here had left an impact, particularly on New York City Democrats.

The ALP group, headed by Morris Goldin, New York County executive secretary, and Paul Trilling, Kings County leader, came with a four-fold program.

In addition to proposing bills to repeal the 15 percent rent gouge and the 15-cent Transit Authority Law, the ALP demanded that the reapportionment jinxer plan of John R. Crews, Brooklyn GOP chief, be abandoned, and that the Legislature adopt a bill to investigate the milk trust.

Not only did legislators meet with members of the ALP group, but several invited future discussions and meetings.

Legislators commented on the fact that the ALP was "alive and kicking," as one Brooklyn Democrat put it.

The vigorous ALP delegation dispelled a lot of corridor speculation and clubhouse gossip that the party was being disbanded. It also helped shape political perspectives for the post-election period and the next regular session of the Legislature in January.

A highly placed Democratic official said to this correspondent after learning the nature of the ALP position on reapportionment that "it's what my party should be saying on the floor of both houses."

With the anti-Negro Crews redistricting amendment to the Williamson reapportionment bill apparently dead, the ALP delegation was given some credit by Democrats for helping to stiffen resistance to it.

There was little chance that the Democrats, however, would act on the ALP proposal for a milk trust probe. Some Senators, notably Bronx Democrat Arthur Wachtel, have been insisting on action against the milk monopolists, but top party figures said they would not suggest such a bill at this session.

The last glimmer of hope that the Democrats would act on suggestions by their state chairman Richard H. Bales to call for repeal of the rent and fare increases went out the legislative window today. No such measure was pending.

UN Vote Evades Arms Issue

Daily Worker Foreign Department

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 18.—In a vote reflecting inability to deal with the mounting arms race, the main Political Committee today provided fresh proof of the need for a Five-Power meeting to end the cold war.

In fact, the Political Committee's majority voted 54-0 with 5 abstentions for private Big Power talks on disarmament.

The Soviet Union, in its Nov. 3 note to the United States, Britain and France, and in Foreign Minister V. Molotov's press interview, has stressed the urgency and importance of a Five Power Conference to discuss ways and means of relaxing world tension, and has placed the problem of banning atomic and hydrogen weapons and reducing armaments at the top of its proposed agenda for such a meeting.

Abstaining from the vote today were the five Socialist delegations. Burma did not participate, because, as Burmese delegate James Barrington expressed it: "It is obvious that nothing really constructive can come from our deliberations here unless there is a meeting of the minds of the major powers. It is particularly obvious that there has been no such meeting of minds."

The Socialist delegations abstained because of the emptiness of the gesture. All the vote does is adopt an Atlantic-bloc 14-power resolution having the General Assembly express "an earnest desire" for agreement on disarmament, and empower the Assembly to set up a subcommittee of the Great Power representatives to report back to the Assembly not later than Sept. 1, 1954.

People's China, of course, will not be represented on such a subcommittee. Moreover, there is no more assurance that its plans would be any more acceptable than now, when the chief aim of the 14-power resolution was to defer any action on disarmament and allow the Atlantic bloc powers more time to complete their military preparations, including the rearming of Germany and Japan.

Chiang Cabinet Quits, Hits Aid To Chennault

Daily Worker Foreign Department

The policy of giving away his country's resources to foreign businessmen, which cost Chiang Kai-shek his position as China's chief-of-state almost cost him his Formosan "cabinet" yesterday.

Press dispatches from Taipei said Chiang's entire cabinet had resigned in protest at Chiang's attempt to subsidize an airline, owned by U. S. General Claire Chennault, with funds from the "national treasury."

Premier Chen Cheng and Foreign Minister George Yeh denied later that they were among those who quit.

Chiang is reported to have rejected all the resignations but that of his secretary and trusted adviser, Wang Shih-chien.

The fracas began, according to reports, over Chiang.

Chiang, it is reported, insists on giving money to the airline run by his friend and crony, Chennault, one of the strongest advocates in the U. S. of invading People's China. Chennault's airline has reportedly been losing money in South Korea and Thailand.

It is recalled that a State Department White Report cited graft in the Chiang regime as a main cause of Chiang's ouster from China.

The Harry Dexter White Madness

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

DURING THE YEARS since the end of World War II the red-baiters have become ever bolder and more arrogant. Starting out with the Big Lie that the USSR is a world menace and that war is inevitable, they are proceeding to prepare for that war by trying to overwhelm the American people with a frenzied anti-Communist crusade. To lay the ground for war, fascism, and the more intensive exploitation of the workers, is the fundamental purpose of the wild campaign of Soviet and Communist-baiting that is now upon us—with its loyalty tests, synthetic spy scares, wholesale jailing of Communists and the rest of it. This is the meaning of McCarthyism, which is in-



flicting upon the American people the worst reign of ideological terrorism they have ever experienced in their entire history.

From the outset of this red-baiting campaign, which is American fascism in the making, we Communists have continually warned that its attacks, far from being aimed exclusively against Communists, as claimed, were designed to destroy American freedom, to wreck the people's labor and progressive organizations, and to fling this country into a fatal war. So far have the warmonger-red-baiters gone along this line in their farflung red-baiting terrorism that now they have become bold enough even to assert that ex-President Truman himself is a conciliator and protector of Communists, and even of alleged "spies."

TRUMAN, when President, was a notorious hater of the Soviet Union. It was under his

leadership that the great war-scare was organized, that the Korean war was precipitated, that red-baiting became a national danger, that the Communist frame-up trials were launched, and that McCarthyism got its start.

But this reactionary record has not saved Truman from the ultra red-baiters. This apparent contradiction is to be explained by the fact that the pro-fascist warmongers, by striking at Truman, hope to demoralize the labor and progressive forces who generally find themselves in the camp of the Democratic Party.

The McCarthyites believe their terroristic red-baiting to be the answer to all political problems. The fantastic White spy charges (which are of the usual frame-up type, based on perjury of renegades and stoolpigeons) have as their immediate goal to blind the working masses to worsening economic conditions and to force through a reactionary Republi-

can victory in the 1954 elections. Their ultimate aim is to promote fascism and to press the United States toward the abyss of an atomic war.

Should Brownell's attack upon Truman succeed, the red-baiting offensive will be pushed further, to discredit, upon similar grounds, the whole Roosevelt Administration, and thus, hopefully, to drive a harpoon into the labor movement. This serious situation is a threat to, and test of organized labor.

THE TOP LEADERS of the trade unions bear a heavy responsibility for the growth of the McCarthyite plague. This is because, with their violent Soviet-hating and incessant red-baiting, they have directly fed this dangerous fascist current. As the Communist Party has constantly warned, the red-baiting chickens are now coming home to roost in this developing offensive of

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KILL CREWS BILL TO BAR NEGRO REPRESENTATION

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The reapportionment proposal of Brooklyn Republican leader John R. Crews, which would have destroyed the last vestige of Negro representation in the State legislature, was killed in the special session tonight. The legislature adjourned without acting on the measure.

Crews sought to amend the redistricting bill of Sen. Pliny W. Williamson, Westchester Republican, which passed both houses. Crews' bill would have eliminated the 17th assembly district and carved the Medford-Stuyvesant area into three new Senatorial districts, making impossible the election of a Negro senator.

The 17th AD is represented by Bertram Baker, lone Negro legislator from Brooklyn.

Phila. Teachers Refuse to Help Witchhunters

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Nine public school teachers today refused to answer witchhunt questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee. They were:

Mrs. Esther Soler of the William B. Mann Elementary School; William C. Soler, an English teacher at Central High School; Nathan W. Margolis, a teacher at John Bartram High School; his wife, Mrs. Adele Pollock Margolis, a teacher at William Penn High School for Girls; Isadore Reivich, a social studies and history teacher at West Philadelphia High School; Miss Sophie Elfont, an English teacher at Stetson Junior High School; David Perloff, bookkeeping and typing teacher at Abraham Lincoln High School; his wife, Mrs. Caroli E. Uramer Perloff of the Ferguson Public School, and Miss Sadie T. Atkinson, first grade teacher at the Clara Barton Elementary School.

ALP Repeats Ples to Raise Realty Revenue

Paul Ross, for the ALP, yesterday told the Board of Estimate hearing on the 1954 Capital Budget that the "lame duck" board could "contribute little to a sound and fruitful budget."

Ross said the financial solution proposed by Comptroller Lazarus Joseph "is only the prayer that the new city administration will carry forward the fiscal policies of the present administration."

"The real estate tax 20 years ago," Ross' statement continued, "furnished 84.2 percent of the city revenue. This year, they provide less than 50 percent."

Ross presented again the ALP proposals to raise assessed valuations in commercial and industrial real property.

"The ALP proposes," the statement added, "that the State Constitution be amended to remove all limitations on the power of the city to raise moneys by taxation of real estate and to borrow on its own credit."

Wicks Resigns; Mahoney Named To Succeed Him

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Sen. Arthur H. Wicks today resigned his post as majority leader and acting Lieutenant Governor, following adjournment of the special session of the Legislature. The resignation takes effect tomorrow morning.

In bowing to the demands of Gov. Dewey, Wicks dealt some heavy blows to the Dewey leadership and undermined the influence of the new GOP state chairman, Rep. Dean P. Taylor.

The 37 Republican Senators, behind closed doors, unanimously endorsed Erie Sen. Walter J. Mahoney to succeed Wicks in January. This is another, though lesser, defeat for Dewey. Mahoney has had his rifts with the Governor in the past, the most dramatic being his opposition to Dewey's tax measures in 1948.

Dewey is known to have preferred someone like Sen. John H. Hughes of Syracuse, co-author of the Hughes-Brees measure.

The special session, called to push through Dewey's edict that Wicks be ousted as majority leader because he visited Sing Sing inmate, Joe Fay, labor racketeer, found Wicks still in the president's chair when the session ended. This was a rebuff to Dewey who had demanded that Wicks' post be de-

clared vacant or that Wicks resign during the session itself.

This is the first time that Dewey, who yesterday was said to have 32 of the 37 Republican Senators committed to his ouster move, has been so sharply rebuffed. Taylor, the GOP state chairman, failed to browbeat, cajole, plead GOP legislators into introducing the Dewey resolution.

The big question here tonight is "Why?"

Why did the Republicans reject Dewey's demand for a vote on the purge motion?

Why did the Senators first bow to Taylor's demands and then reverse themselves?

What political dynamite did Wicks threaten to hurl against Dewey if he forced the issue to the floor?

Was there secret and highly damaging information in Dewey's pardon of Lucky Luciano, cited by Wicks as an equal, if not greater, "indiscretion" than his visit to Fay?

THE FRAMEUP IN THE 21 INCH FRAME

By LESTER RODNEY

Brownings and observations on the televised Tuesday hearings; and their aftermath:

When Brownell came in and faced the Jenner Committee, he began by saying he had a prepared statement to read into the record. At that moment your mind formed the image of a pounding gavel and apoplectic refusal to have any statement read . . . by Dennis, Fast, the Hollywood Ten, all the trade unionists and progressives hailed before all the Un-American inquisitions.

But this was miraculously different. In the sweetest voice possible Chairman Jenner said: "Will you proceed with your prepared statement?"

Then began the amazing process of Brownell reading back to the

Jenner Committee the same stale FBI stoolpigeon tripe which makes up the pretentious Jenner Report . . . and saying it as if it constituted something new, some proof of espionage.

"The basic facts of the two spy rings which existed in the government at that time," Brownell intoned, "have been fully exposed in court and before Congressional committees."

No such thing, of course, has been exposed, "fully" or otherwise. The "top secret" letters from the FBI read so portentously into the record give no evidence whatsoever, basing themselves on what is termed "a highly confidential source."

Now if even the most top secret document to the President on a supposed vital issue doesn't tell what the source of information is, to whom is this J. Edgar Hoover

responsible? Can he put down ANYTHING, attribute it to mysterious sources which HE calls beyond question, and then fall back on the tradition that the contents of FBI files must never be fully revealed?

Answer—he not only can but does, and this is an alarming thing for the American people to ponder. Just SUPPOSE that this man Hoover happened to be a bad guy, an enemy of labor, a congenital hater of peaceful relations with other countries . . . why the damage such a man could do with such power.

Here is the type of "damning" proof offered by Brownell, the great lawyer. In the only mention made of this particular person, he read, "In addition to the foregoing group in the Government it appears at this time that Mary Price, formerly secretary to

Walter Lippman, the newspaper columnist, and presently publicity manager of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, is also associated with the foregoing groups."

"It appears!" How? Where? By what evidence? Look how they spread this thing out in whatever direction they want. A name, a conservative newspaper columnist, a trade union, the CIO itself.

EVEN Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D-Mo.), a member of the House Un-American Committee, was able to say "another political speech without proper cross-examination." Said Moulder, piqued out of party regularity, Brownell "first agreed to appear and testify before" the Un-American House Committee, "composed of four Democrats and five Republicans" (Continued on Page 6)

CLEVELAND

I came here to cover the CIO convention, but ran into two rival shows. The leadership of the United Steelworkers of America and officials of United States Steel, it seems, have not been able to find what they call a "convenient" time for their show except the period of the convention and no better place to begin staging it than the convention city, Cleveland. The result has been the strangest performance in labor history.

In the morning we listened to Walter Reuther, CIO president, rip to pieces the big business forces now running Washington. Among those who listened to him were David McDonald, president of the United Steel Workers, who sat on the platform, and other leaders of the steel union.

Reuther said he was disturbed by developments in Washington because "Big Business has moved in" and is "taking over the government lock, stock and barrel." He said the people running the government "are sponsoring a program in which profits are being placed ahead of people."

Reuther said "we characterized that cabinet as eight millionaires and one plumber, but the political plumbing in Washington got so fouled up that the plumber picked up his plunger and went home."

Over and over again Reuther blazed out at the corporation heads who now run the government and he called for "mobilization" of labor's strength to defeat them in the coming elections, and to arouse a movement against their "Big Steel" now in the making. Reuther's printed report submitted to the convention and approved in the afternoon, bristled with similar language against big business.

Then came adjournment, about 4:30. An hour later about 100 of the newsmen and photographers covering the convention shifted to a room in the Statler Hotel, where TV, radio, film and other equipment, geared to reach tens of millions of Americans that very evening, was fully rigged up.

STEEL TOUR

The show at the Statler marked the beginning of a joint tour of U. S. Steel plants of Benjamin Fairless, president of the company, and McDonald, president of the union, accompanied by some of their top associates. They staged an interview with the newsmen on the purposes of the tour. It was quite a sight.

Why the tour? U. S. Steel's vice-president in charge of labor relations explained that the idea runs to 1947, when the late Philip Murray and Fairless agreed to establish an arrangement for quarterly meetings of representatives to look into labor-management troubles and iron them out. Somehow they didn't get around to this relationship, he noted. In fact, he could have added, there were two strikes, one of six weeks and one of 56 days, since that compact of mutual love. Some three weeks ago, said Fairless, McDonald revived the idea and the tour was arranged.

MCDONALD EXPLAINS

That wasn't enough for Dave McDonald, however. He chimed in with a lengthy explanation. He sees this as a "partnership" with the employers. "This system of industrial relations must be made to work if we are interested in harmonious relations," he said. "If it collapses, then we negate the whole principle of democratic capitalism. . . . We are trying to make this system go in contrast to the socialist and communist systems in much of this world. . . . Now Ben and I are not going to pass any miracles. . . . But we are going to see if we can learn something. . . ."

Asked what they would do specifically, Fairless and McDonald said they would ask plant managements and union leaders on the local level of U. S. steel plants the reason for grievances. They intended to tour all U. S. Steel plants. On the first lap of their tour (the second day of the convention) they scheduled visits to five plants in the Cleveland area and

World of Labor

by George Morris



the big National Tube plant in Lorain, 30 miles away.

Having frequently had occasion to talk to U. S. Steel workers and aware of the mountain of grievances plaguing every plant despite endless conferences over them, and hundreds of "wildcats" to settle them, I asked Fairless how he planned to get much in his investigation visiting six plants in one day? The steel tycoon ducked that question, and simply asked me if I have any suggestions how he could do it.

After some of the newsmen pressed for a description how the tourists planned to talk to workers, and whom they would talk to, McDonald said foremen and stewards in the plants "are meeting right now" in preparation for the next day, and they are "cleaning up" as they often do when tipped off that top brass are due to make an inspection.

He also disclosed that the tourists will be "met" at the plants. It is strictly a show prepared to dramatize a labor-employer "partnership" to again "prove" as Murray so often claimed, that "there is no class struggle in America."

until the next strike, anyway.

It is ridiculous to think that a streamlined one-day tour of six plants employing more than 20,000 workers is intended as a serious examination of the cause of grievances.

DIDN'T HEAR REUTHER

When McDonald was asked how he explains the contradiction between a denunciation of big business at the CIO convention in the morning and an embrace of big business in the evening, the steel union's president replied he was busy and did not hear Reuther's report.

There is a more serious explanation. The deliberate choice by the steel "partners" of the CIO convention period for their show suggests it was intended to dramatize collaboration with big business rather than mobilization of labor's strength for a struggle against big business entrenched in the government. And who were the major actors? The top employer and the head of the most powerful union. This couldn't have been an accidental coincidence.

The rival shows also reflects the

rivalry between Reuther and McDonald. The demagoguery of the former is well known to the readers of this paper. Despite his militant language he'd not be averse to a "partnership" tomorrow, as he sought in the past with Ford and General Motors. But willingly or not, he is forced to voice the seething discontent among the workers and the political pressure against the Eisenhower administration. McDonald apparently seeks to build up an "anti-socialism" platform in his campaign against Reuther. In his eyes, Reuther who was once a member of the Socialist Party, represents "socialism" in the CIO.

McDonald's line against Reuther parallels the methods used by the employers against the New Deal. Little wonder then that he won the "partnership" of Fairless for a rival show.

The whole business would be entertaining, if its consequences weren't so sad. It is ridiculous to view Reuther's program as "socialism." It is even more ridiculous to shadow-box as McDonald and Reuther seem to be doing over non-existent differences. But it is tragic that as a result of this continuing power-struggle the country should get a display of division in policy and action, when labor's unity is so essential.

As this is written (Tuesday) McDonald and Fairless are being acclaimed as "partners" at the plant gates in Lorain while the CIO convention is passing resolutions for a struggle against big business.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



We Should Skip This Romance

A WRITER NAMED George F. Brown has just completed a series of articles in the Pittsburgh Courier titled "Diplomats of the Railroad." It is all about Negro pullman porters. (But, then, I don't have to use the word, "Negro," as an adjective here, because only Negroes are pullman porters.)

Brown and, perhaps some of his editors, seem to think that Negroes owe the Pullman Company gratitude of a sort for allowing them the exclusive right to make beds, shine shoes and otherwise cater to the traveling needs of some 43,000 nightly train passengers. To be sure, there is nothing inferior about the classification "pullman porter." It is necessary work, and, because of the barriers against Negroes in other fields, the pullman porter's job is considered a good one in the Negro community.

But why do the 59 railroads who now jointly own the Pullman Company insist, according to Brown, that an applicant for one of the 8,000 pullman porter jobs "must be an American Negro . . . about 25 years of age?"

The same railroads go in the opposite racial direction when it comes to applicants for the 1,800 Pullman conductor jobs. The conductor is "in charge," an executive; the Pullman porter is a menial.

And this racial arrangement of railroad jobs, first introduced by George Mortimer Pullman in 1870, still serves to perpetuate the myth that Negroes are not fit for skilled jobs.

Moreover, textbooks and literature, the supposed mirrors of our civilization, teach each succeeding generation that a collective colored man, called "George" by patronizing whites,

represents the Negroes' contribution to the development of rail transport in the United States.

"Everyone cannot be a Pullman porter due to the high standards required," a sub-head to Brown's Oct. 31 article informs. "A porter receives rigid training and his honesty is a railroad tradition. . . . The job has its rewards."

Poring through the articles I learned that a Pullman porter's training period is 11 days and his probationary period is six months. . . . Unless he can hang onto the job for 10 years, he has to buy his own uniforms, and after serving the public and the railroads for 15 years he can earn nearly \$300 a month in wages. To me this seems quite uninviting to any young Negro worker who is considering railroading as a career.

And I doubt that the naming of two Pullman cars after Negroes—J. Finley Wilson, the late leader of the Negro Elks, and Oscar Daniel, a Pullman porter who died heroically in an accident—will make the job more attractive. There will be many applicants for the job of Pullman porter; but these will come because Negro workers cannot now get jobs as railroad trainmen, train conductors, Pullman conductors, firemen and engineers.

THE 59 RAILROADS who are keeping Negroes bottled up in Pullman porter jobs are the same roads whose agents have signed contracts with the federal government for carrying mail and for other services. Their insistence upon maintaining a jimcrow job policy, aided by the operating railroad unions, if therefore subject to some policing by the federal government.

Clarence Watkins, a 31-year-old railroad worker in Denver, has already called this to the attention of the President's Government Contract Committee and has asked for action. The National Negro Labor Council, in its latest flier preceding its convention in Chicago, Dec. 4, 5, 6, adds its weight to the argument. The fight against jimcrow jobs on railroads, declares the NNLC flier, "is no private matter between the railroad industry and its employees. . . . This industry gets billions of your tax money through U. S. Government business and subsidies. . . . The railroads are controlled and regulated under the Railway Labor Act by your government. . . . THEREFORE RAILROAD JOB JIMCROW IS A MATTER PUBLIC POLICY."

We cannot in this period of anti-jimcrow upsurge glamorize and romanticize the jimcrow which rides every one of the 5,500 sleeping cars on the nation's railroads. Jimcrow is on the run everywhere. And if the Negro railroad workers, the white railroad workers who do not agree with the racist policies of their leaders, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the NNLC—if everyone would pull together, jimcrow would be on the way out in the railroad industry, too.

Brown's Nov. 7 article has this to say about George Mortimer Pullman:

"The young man, born in Brocton, N. Y., in 1831, lived to see his works grow into an empire, and when he died in 1897 he left a legend and a new word in its language, plus a new and respected worker—the Pullman porter. George Mortimer Pullman contributed heavily to the romance of America."

But that is just it: We have lived too long with the phony "romance," based on "quaint" Negroes and patronizing and tolerant aristocratic whites. It is time now for the white and Negro workers to drop all those white supremacy humbugs, that can aid only the men who own the railroads, mines and industries. In fact, such "romance" as Brown writes about should have died with old man Pullman.

Letters from Readers

The Prowling Beast Of McCarthyism

HARTFORD, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The American press, in championing the cause of the witch hunters McCarthy, Jenner, Matthews, etc., doesn't seem to realize that the objective consequences of their actions tend to kill freedom and democracy.

The medicine against poverty and misery is neither war, nor rearmament, nor threats, nor propaganda of hate, but peace, and lack of emergency, plus equality of distribution of the products of industry. Capitalism fails because it doesn't solve this problem.

McCarthyism, "the worst of the beasts" continues to grow, more destructive, more insane than ever. They call themselves "Christians." Thou, shall not kill is rejected by them as a subversive pacifism. "Love thy enemy" is prosecuted as high treason.

They suppress those who seek the truth and a decent solution to our many problems, as witness the present scurrilous attack on the Methodist Clergy. All who seek for decency are persecuted as subversives, or imprisoned and executed as treasonable maniacs.

—H. J.

Course On Farm Crisis

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Something unusual is taking place at the Jefferson School. A course on the problems of farmers, called "The Crisis in Agriculture," is something new for New Yorkers. As one of the students I can see that even in this big city we must do our part in cementing the alliance between farm and labor forces.

There is just one shortcoming. There should be more students to hear the history of farm uprisings and take part in the discussion of the currently developing farm crisis.

I am advised it is still possible to sign up for this course. It meets on Monday evenings at 8:30. A STUDENT.

India Peasant Union Joins WFTU Affiliate

VIENNA, Austria, Nov. 18 (ALN).—A week-long conference of workers in agriculture and forestry was attended here by 200 delegates and observers from 60 different countries, representing millions of agricultural workers, small farmers, plantation fieldhands and small planters.

One hundred and twenty-two delegates and observers were from organizations that do not belong to the sponsoring Intl. Alliance of Unions of Agricultural & Forestry Workers, and affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions. A conference spokesman reported that during the preparations for the world session agriculture unions in Ceylon, Indonesia, Jamaica, British Guiana, Guatemala, Argentina and the Gold Coast had joined the WFTU affiliate. At the conference itself the All-Indian Peasant Union became a member of the world body.

The conference elected as Intl. Alliance chairman Tjugito, chairman of the Indonesian Trade Union Center and a member of the Indonesian Parliament.

In his acceptance speech, Tjugito declared: "We, the agricultural working peasants of the capitalist, colonial and semicolonial nations, we the most exploited and the most oppressed, are fully determined to struggle for our economic and social demands, for democratic and trade union freedoms."

George Watt Stresses Bail Fight

Following is an excerpt from a letter sent by George Watt, Ohio Smith Act victim, to his wife. Watt was arrested in Pittsburgh recently together with Anthony Krohmerek and Martin Chancy, and removed to Cleveland for trial under the Smith Act:

"Today we had our first real taste of 'due process.' We had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Snodgrass. The indictments arrived. The 'overt acts' attributed to myself were: 1) writing an article on cadres, 2) attending a Philadelphia convention in 1950, a N. Y. convention and a National convention, 3) using a false name in Pittsburgh from July to October, 1953. For all these acts my bail was upped to \$50,000 set by the Grand

Jury in Cleveland. The other two remain at \$25,000.

"From the scandalously high bail, it is clear that the most important fight now is to lower the bail. This has to be a national fight—including the fight for bail for Sid Stein and Jim Dolsen. It is against the attempt to destroy the 8th amendment which prohibits excessive bail.

"This involves the attack on the foreign-born in the Walter-McCaran Act which makes granting of bail subject to the Attorney General and which imposes restrictions similar to restrictions on parolees. So the fight for bail is part of the principled fight and becomes more and more urgent.

"Don't forget it took a hunger strike on Ellis Island to win bail for Johnny Williamson and the others, and they tried several times to lift bail on Harry Bridges and on our people. The form that the government is using now is prohibitive bail.

"Well we will fight regardless of how long it takes. I am very confident, without illusions, that we can win victories on this score. In general we can be more confident of our ability to mount a mass campaign. The atmosphere among the people is changing every day. "The fascist McCarthyite attacks are beginning to boomerang, as witness the Harry Truman and Harry White episode and others.

GOVERNMENT BY 'SECRET FILE'

IN THEIR PLANNED "Operation Diversion" to make America forget the GOP's broken promises on taxes, farm prices, and the menace of growing lay-offs, the GOP gave the nation another act in the Brownell-Hoover-McCarthy "spy" circus.

The Brownell-Hoover performance was a dud—if judged in the light of reason, rules of evidence, and all the other traditional American procedures which the Constitution guarantees us as "due process of law."

But the Brownell-Hoover performance was a frightening display of how far J. Edgar Hoover—never elected by the American people to a single public office—has made himself a police power above the White House, above Congress, and above and beyond any limitations imposed by the Founding Fathers in the Constitution.

The statements of Brownell and Hoover were shocking in their utter inability on the one hand to produce a single piece of evidence for the nation that White or any of his colleagues ever had anything to do with espionage. On the other hand, both Brownell and Hoover arrogantly told the United States that the nation will have to take their say-so on the basis of "confidential informants" and "secret files."

On the basis of these "confidential informants" and "secret files," the Brownell-Hoover-McCarthy forces demand that the American nation now proceed to scuttle the Fifth Amendment, the laws of evidence, and replace them with the police-state theory that any FBI accusation is automatic guilt, and that universal wire-tapping must reign in the United States!

What the arrogant FBI political boss was telling the United States is that the word of the FBI's secret police and "confidential informers" must not be questioned; that J. Edgar Hoover's unsupported word is bigger than the Constitution, bigger than the Presidency, and beyond the reach of the American people for questioning.

For, what was the crime which Truman committed in the eyes of Hoover and Brownell and their raving press? That Truman did not take orders from Hoover in the White case! What did Hoover say about "White" on the basis of his files and "confidential informants"? Merely that he, J. Edgar Hoover, believed White "unfit"! But Hoover did not dare to assert that he proved to Truman and his Cabinet that White was a spy—he said White was "suspected" on the basis of the unsupported yarns of Elizabeth Bentley.

The GOP says that if Hoover decrees that any American is "unfit," that decree must be followed by the President of the United States or he will be branded as a traitor! Or, if that doesn't stick, he will be convicted of the new crime of being "lax" in the eyes of the McCarthyites.

What is this new crime of being "lax" and of being "unfit" which faces every American at the hands of J. Edgar Hoover and his untouchable secret files? It is the new crime of DISAGREEING with the political line of McCarthyism on any and all subjects.

WHERE DOES this leave the traditional rights of any American citizen? Brownell and Hoover proved that there is a "clear and present danger" of fascism growing in the United States as the GOP leadership has decided it cannot fulfill its economic promises on taxes, prices, etc., and wants to divert the attention of the nation with a spy hysteria.

In using Hoover to bolster their shabby, collapsing hoax, the GOP got Hoover to step off the throne where he pretends to be impartial while handing down decrees as to who is "unfit" in his eyes. The myth of the non-partisan FBI is fading; the FBI and Hoover stand forth as fanatical enemies of democracy, as agents of the McCarthy-GOP forces openly helping to destroy democratic liberty.

The CIO convention at Cleveland did well in denouncing Brownell's outrage, and applauding the demand for his resignation. Brownell in office is a "clear and present danger" to every trade union in the United States; all he has to do is to get Hoover to decree its officers as "unfit"! The ouster of Brownell is national necessity.

It should be clearer now, also, why the Fifth Amendment must be defended by the labor movement, the churches, etc., against the new Tories who want to kill its protections against political frame-ups.

Yes, the issue is McCarthyism. The issue is the defense of America's wages and the farmers' interests against the Big Business police-state operators now running wild against the people.

A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

Demand for Equal Pay Voted by Canadian Women

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18.—(ALN).—A Declaration on the Rights of Canadian Women was indorsed by 137 delegates from all parts of the country attending the fourth convention of the Congress of Canadian Women here.

The declaration said: "We recognize that Canadian women have many rights not enjoyed by women in some countries . . . but Canadian women are restricted through social prejudice, family responsibilities or economic handicaps from exercising many of the rights legally available to them."

A major demand was the right to work, with equal pay for such work. The declaration pointed out that married women were often the first to be dismissed when layoffs occurred, did not receive maternity leave and were frequently denied unemployment insurance benefits.

The almost complete absence of nurseries and day care for children made the lives of working mothers extremely difficult and prohibited other mothers from seeking jobs, the declaration continued.

Delegate Jane Perry said in Quebec the women not only want equal rights with men, but also want equal wages with those paid in Ontario. In Fort William, Ont., in the pulp and paper industry the average wage is \$2,613 a year and the infant mortality rate is 32 per thousand, she said. In Hull, Quebec, in the same industry the average wage is \$1,880 and the infant mortality rate is 63 per thousand. Mrs. Perry contended there was a direct relationship between the differing wage scales and infant mortality rates.

The delegates unanimously indorsed the appeal of the World Council of Peace, calling on negotiations among the major powers to settle the world differences peacefully.

Chicago, New Jersey Help 'Worker' Drive

Chicagoans, Jerseyites and Manhattan's lower east siders made up the bulk of the contributors in yesterday's meagre collections to the \$60,000 fund campaign.

From Chicago comes \$61 of which \$30 was raised by a group of shoe workers; \$25 from the readers' committee in the 12th congressional district; \$5 from one individual, \$1 from another.

There is \$18.50 from Hunterdon County, N. J.; \$25 from Atlantic City and \$5 from a small Jersey town—making it \$48.50 from that state.

Lower east siders collected \$90 for the campaign, not the first major contribution from that part of town.

The Jersey small-towner writes: "I have been a subscriber for the past several years and will say I never more freely and wholeheartedly contributed \$5 than for your publication and the principles for which it stand."

Only our paper keeps the people informed on conditions, including the "fast-failing economic situation in this country," the letter declares.

A Brooklyn AFL worker sends \$25 and apologizes for tardiness. All we need is half a thousand such tardy people to come through now in order to go over.

Another apology for being "tardy" comes from a Manhattanite who encloses \$2—one from a friend—and writes she is living on compensation after an accident and finds it tough to squeeze out "extras." This one is a must, she writes.

A group of fur workers send \$44 in memory of Bernard Stoller, staunch supporter of this paper among fur workers who died suddenly a few months ago.

Garment workers continue their contributions, with another \$22, and there is ten from another shop worker.

The Bronx Poker Club comes through again, this time with \$15; they've been doing it regularly through the campaign. There is \$15 from the Rugby area of Brooklyn; \$10 from a Queens friend, \$5 from Flushing, and \$30 from an anonymous contributor.

Catching up on earlier contributions, a few baby-sitters have sent us their earnings. One, a New Yorker, sends \$10 with the slogan: "They also serve who only sit."

And from the young lady who sits for Joe and Ruth Clark when they're out speaking on their experiences in the USSR comes her fee with a letter to Joe: "I'm sending back the money I received for baby-sitting. I'd like you to put it in the DW fund. It was a pleasure sitting with Judy and Andy, and send them and Ruth my love."

A couple of good Yorkville friends send five, their second in the last few weeks.

"The Foreign Born Intimidators have been beating at the door," they write. "This is in honor of the all who have been and are still being intimidated, jailed, persecuted and those who are political refugees. Especially is it for our beloved leader who has stood more than any human being should stand, Bob Thompson. More will be coming."

24 Doctors Ask Clemency for Wesley Wells

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 18.—Twenty-four East Bay physicians have appealed to Gov. Goodwin Knight to grant clemency to Wesley Robert Wells, and urged fellow citizens to take similar action.

The appeal and call to Wells' defense was released in a new pamphlet charging that Wells, a 44-year-old Negro from Los Angeles, "sits in death row at San Quentin prison . . . yet, he is not accused of killing anyone. . . ."

It declares Wells "was tried under an obscure and outdated law which does not apply in his case; was convicted without due process of law in violation of the 14th Amendment; was denied the right to present vital medical testimony which would have acquitted him."

The pamphlet says further: "In 1947 Wells threw a cuspidor . . . it struck a guard. The latter was injured, but returned to work within a week with no permanent disability. . . . The doctors who had examined Wells only two days before the incident reported that

he was acting out of abnormal tension and unreasonable fear. But . . . the judge refused to allow the doctors to testify."

Quoting an earlier decision of Federal Judge Goodman on the case, the pamphlet charges "Wells' execution would set the precedent of the right of the state to destroy those whom they regard as undesirable citizens . . . this is the essence of totalitarianism."

A petition for rehearing was to be filed by Wells' attorneys with the U. S. Supreme Court today.

The call for additional letters to the Governor noted: "The U. S. Supreme Court has refused to review the Wells case, but Gov. Goodwin Knight can act at any time."

"You are urged to forward copies of letters sent to Gov. Knight, and contributions for Wells' defense, to: Dr. LeGrand L. Coleman, 4112 Market St., Oakland, Cal."

Physicians who signed the appeal and sponsored the pamphlet are Frank Anker, Coleman, C. L.

Collins, J. L. Dolhinow, W. O. Dorkendorff, George Eisen, F. M. Epstein, Bruce Fisher, Ralph Gancher, Carlton B. Goodlett, Ephraim Kahn, Michael Kamm, Rubin Lewis, Donald Macdonald, Sheldon Margen.

Also: L. C. Molofsky, L. D. Owen, Delphine Palm, Harvey Powelson, Pauline Stitt, Richard Weinermann, F. C. White, H. S. Winters, and Sheldon Baumrind, dentist.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone AL 5-2824.

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	19.00
The Worker		1.25	3.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$15.00
Daily Worker Only	4.25	5.00	14.00
The Worker		1.25	3.00

Foster

(Continued from Page 3)
reaction against the labor movement.

The current CIO convention sounded a correct note in its denunciation of McCarthyism and its demand for the resignation of Attorney General Brownell. But this protest will not amount to much, so long as the leader of the Auto Workers and CIO, Walter Reuther, keeps up his own violent campaign of war-baiting the Soviet Union and of denouncing Communists in general. For this course plays right into the hands of the worst reactionaries of Wall Street. Organized labor cannot make a solid fight against McCarthyism until it attacks the basis of that poison, the Big Lie that the Soviet Union constitutes a war danger.

With the Eisenhower Administration growing bolder in its warmongering and policies of general reaction, it is absolutely necessary that organized labor tighten up its lines for the great political struggle looming ahead. Among the many urgent tasks confronting it, labor should demand the removal of the Cabinet members: Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, symbol of aggressive war; Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson, symbol of farmer oppression, and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, symbol of McCarthyism.

But above all, the labor movement must eradicate the fascist poison of red-baiting from its own ranks. Organized labor cannot fight advancing fascism effectively if it accepts the basic premise of fascism, the anti-Communist crusade. It has become imperative that the labor movement should take a stand against Wall Street's perspective of anti-Soviet war and reorientate its policy upon the realistic basis of the peaceful co-existence of the U.S.A. and the USSR. This is the basic lesson to be drawn by the workers from the present spy hysteria in the White case.

TV Frame

(Continued from Page 3)
... then he shifted himself to the Jenner Committee, where he received a pre-arranged and favorable reception with a packed audience where he was permitted to make another political speech without proper examination. ... There are many questions unanswered and unexplained by the Attorney General.

To put it mildly, for example, a growing question in the mind of the average person trying to follow the details of the White "case" is this:

If the FBI report to Truman which Brownell is making so much of really established "beyond question" that White was a Soviet spy—a traitor to his own country, mind you, a spy working for a foreign country!—then how came J. Edgar Hoover himself, the man who sent that report, says in his testimony that when the question of White came up, Hoover only "stated I thought he was unfit." A very mild opinion for the head of the FBI if there really were "proof" that the subject under discussion was actually a dangerous spy for another country!

Sen. Olin Johnston, with a few routine questions, almost lifted an edge of the whole colossal frame-up hoax for all to see—then dropped it.

Q.—"The main thing I am getting at is that they had him before the grand jury."

A.—"Yes."

Q.—"He was investigated and they did not see fit to find at that time sufficient evidence to make out a probable case. Is that true?"

Brownell then "explained" that the "conclusive evidence" in White's own handwriting had not

been discovered then.

Q.—"Are you speaking of the 'pumpkin paper'?"

Brownell said yes.

Q.—"Where was Harry Dexter White at that time when they were found?"

A.—"He had died by that time."

Q.—"But they were found after he died and not before he died."

And Q.—"And you did not have that evidence until he had died?"

A.—"Yes, I tried to make that clear."

With Brownell very uncomfortably on the ropes, Johnson smiled and dropped it.

Hoover began his testimony revealingly with a lengthy whining complaint testifying to the unpopularity the FBI's nefarious activities have brought down upon it.

"Even today," he said, "the feeling is rife in some quarters that the FBI should not be investigating the loyalty of government employees. Over the years the FBI has been the target of attack from persons both in and out of Government because of its investigations of subversive activities."

He then gave as an instance the fact that Harry Dexter White himself in 1942 when "interviewed" by the FBI "observed that if the chairman of one Congressional Committee 'was one tenth as patriotic as I am, it would be a much better country'."

White's reference was probably to Martin Dies, Un-American Committee head at the time. He was certainly speaking the sentiments of the country about Dies when he said that President Roosevelt, in case Hoover forgets, called the Un-Americans "a sordid procedure."

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)
said some of the needs were obvious—relief for drought and flood-stricken farmers, tax revision, and tax reforms, as a few examples.

Eisenhower then refused to discuss the White case any further. He would not comment on his Attorney General's demand for universal wire-tapping rights.

He said he hopes a full dress legislative program will be ready for submission to Congress early in January, that he plans to meet Dec. 17, 18, 19 with his Republican legislative leaders and later with Democratic leaders especially on foreign relations.

A reporter asked if the administration was contemplating any action in light of declines in auto and steel production and employment.

Eisenhower replied he confers weekly with Dr. Arthur F. Burns, his chief economic adviser. He said the trends presented to him weekly are both favorable and unfavorable.

But he added that when it becomes clear that there is a real danger of a business recession his administration will step in with the full powers of the Federal government, such as credit.

Eisenhower in his news conference also:

- Said the Big Three powers will try at their Dec. 4-8 meeting in Bermuda to develop common policies on Europe and Asia.

- Announced he has directed the Commodity Credit Corp. to

continue supplying cattle feed to drought areas. He added that the drought is getting worse in some areas and parts of the livestock industry face "virtual liquidation."

- Said he hopes to give the people soon his promised statement on atomic weapons.

- Re-stated his belief that the Federal budget cannot be balanced in the fiscal year starting next July 1, because of unusual expenditures. He said the question of the national debt ceiling will be taken up in late December.

- Stated he will confer with Attorney General Herbert Brownell on the brief Brownell will present to the Supreme Court in a few weeks on racial segregation in public schools.

At the request of the reporters the President gave a partial list of the subjects he will take up with GOP leaders. He mentioned the military program, efforts to balance the budget, taxes, the farm program, certain amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, public housing and slum clearance and social security.

CIO Parley

(Continued from Page 1)
much of an impression on the delegates, because yesterday they heard an address by Chester Bowles, former Ambassador to India, in which Bowles pictured the policy toward the people of Asia as anything but benevolent.

Both Potofsky and Reuther appeared to be trying hard to obtain a warmer welcome for Dulles, but it was too much for the delegates, who have heard Washington repeatedly excoriated here as a big business government, to greet this Wall Street attorney.

Dulles concentrated mainly on an effort to justify the Eisenhower Administration's opposition to freedom for colonial peoples. He stressed the "evolutionary" process, and lauded the colonialism of the western powers as "transitory and self-liquidating," because "western civilization was based on the belief in the spiritual nature of man, and was no mere exhibition of brute force." Dulles pictured imperialism and its merchants and missionaries as carriers of civilization "detested by no martyrdom and no hardship."

He declared that the fight on "communism" takes precedence over the independence aspirations of subject peoples, and said that if those peoples "won today what the extremists demand, they would find that they have fallen into the communist trap."

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who spoke today, received better treatment than Dulles.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

The convention today also discussed and adopted its political action program and its resolutions on civil liberties and civil rights. Reaffirming its past position on civil liberties the convention called on Congress to "review and revise the existing security laws, such as the Smith Act and the Subversive Activities Control Act (McCarran Law) to protect persons from 'persecution on the basis of speech, advocacy on belief alone.'"

"We record our continued opposition to any laws or activities of Congressional committees which restrict freedom of thought, press

assembly or association, or impose conformity of thought and deed," the resolution went on.

A code of "fair procedures" is demanded for Congressional investigations to guarantee "respect for individual rights." A restriction of the loyalty program to only "genuinely sensitive jobs" is demanded.

The civil liberties resolution, its contents both an attack on McCarthyism and Communism, says that hopes that Eisenhower "would act as a brake upon McCarthy and his ilk," were not realized.

The resolution also regretted that "the loyalty program instead of being wound up, has been re-named a 'security' program and the screw has been further tightened upon the harassed government worker."

A depressing picture is given of denial of hearings to employees accused of "subversion" and "the time of thousands of FBI agents continues to be wasted."

The civil liberties resolution urges CIO affiliates to establish functioning committees on human rights at all levels; urges insertion of "non-discrimination clauses in union pacts; urges federal, state and local FEPC laws; expresses concern for the "rights and interests" of American Indians; asks anti-lynch and anti-polltax laws; backs statehood for Hawaii and Alaska and home rule for the District of Columbia, and pledges to fight for a change in Senate Rule 22 to curb filibusters.

POLITICAL ACTION

The discussion on political action, continuing from yesterday, was the most extensive yet heard in a CIO convention. Many delegates reported on successes in the recent elections. All agreed the tide is turning and could lead to a decisive victory in the 1954 Congressional elections.

The convention directed its PAC to "cooperate with political agencies of other labor organizations and with farmers, consumers, church groups, small businessmen, professional men, white collar workers, minority groups and other citizens of good will."

The PAC is further instructed to "act on its traditionally non-partisan basis."

A companion resolution on the women's role in political action directs the holding of regional conferences of employed women and homemakers "for the purpose of integrating the family voter into the CIO political action program." Appointment of staff persons for special concentration among "family voters" was also called for.

Mitchell, in his first public appearance as Labor Secretary, said he favors a higher minimum wage and expansion of coverage by the wage-hour law. He said he was surprised to learn that two-thirds of the country's wage earners are not even covered by the present law.

He said T-H amendments are in preparation but he said bluntly that if labor desires some changes it

will have to ask for them on the premise already set by the President, that the law is "sound."

Like Dulles, he played strongly on anti-Communist and the services of "labor attaches" on foreign policy.

Mitchell, despite his promises on minimum wages, was given weak applause.

The foreign policy resolution of the CIO was essentially the same lengthy document that had been approved in its conventions in the past several years, but for a qualified approval for the first time since 1947, if peace negotiations with the USSR. The resolution notes some new developments that "have led to the guarded but genuine hope that straight-forward negotiations" can "lead to gains for the United States and her allies."

Frank Spector Trial Is Set

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—The trial of Frank Spector, veteran progressive, on an indictment under the McCarran Act of 1950, charging that he failed to deport himself from the U.S. after a final Immigration Department order, has been set by Judge William Mathes to begin Feb. 15.

Conviction on the charge provides a maximum 10 year prison sentence and heavy fine. Spector is under sentence of five years and \$10,000 fine as one of the California Smith Act victims. The Smith Act case is on appeal.

Spector, who came to the U. S. as a youth, has been active ever since in trade union and progressive struggles, first in New York, then around Chicago, and, since the '20s in Los Angeles.

He was first ordered deported in 1930. But the government took no steps to carry out the order until after passage of the 1950 McCarran law.

Reactionary columnist Victor Riesel and others characterized Spector as one of the "main targets" of the McCarran law. He was indicted on four counts, but Judge Mathes dismissed two of them as faulty. The government carried the Mathes dismissal to the U. S. Supreme Court and won reinstatement of the counts.

Meanwhile, Spector's lawyers, headed by Atty. John Porter of Foreign Born legal panel, challenged validity of the 1950 deportation order.

This challenge is now pending an appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court at San Francisco. Should there be a circuit court ruling, the Feb. 15 trial date in the McCarran case may be postponed, Judge Mathes indicated.

EXPLANATION

The meeting held at St. Nicholas arena to protest the proposed destruction of the International Workers Order by the N.Y. State Insurance Department was held by the IWO Policyholders Protective Committee.

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TV Comic Gets Serious for A Moment to Answer a Racist

By DAVID PLATT

Comedian Steve Allen got serious for a few moments on his TV program the other night when he answered a racist and red-baiter who had sent him a vile letter (calling him "Jew" and "Pinko") for having Negro actress Lena Horne as a guest on his show. The letter was signed "Irish American."

Steve got a big hand from his studio audience when he said:

"I don't know whether this guy is an Irish American or not. I know one thing—I am Irish American and if this guy came in here right now I'd give him something to think about. I know I'm taking up time with this thing when I know you want me to be funny. But this burns me up, and I've got to talk about it a little because it's serious. What makes it serious is that it isn't just one man. Unfortunately, too many people talk this way."

He concluded:
"Miss Horne is a good friend of mine. But even if she weren't I'd be proud to have her on my show any time."

Those illiterates out in Indiana say that the "Robin Hood" legend smears "law and order" and follows the "Communist line" with its emphasis on robbing the rich to give to the poor.

Wonder what they think about some of the "un-American" passages in the New Testament concerning the rich.

Take this sampling from the Sermon on the Mount (6, verses 20):
"Blessed be ye poor: for yours is the kingdom of God. Blessed are ye that hunger now: for ye shall be filled. Blessed are ye that weep now: for ye shall laugh. . . . But woe unto you that are rich! For ye have received your consolation. Woe unto you that are full! For ye shall hunger. Woe unto you that laugh now! For ye shall mourn and weep."

Fierce hatred of the rich breathes through the epistle of James to the 12 scattered tribes (5, verse 1):

"Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered: and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasures together for the last days. Behold, the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth: and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of sabaoth. Ye have lived in treasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts, as in a day of slaughter. Ye have condemned and killed the just; and he doth not resist you. Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord."

Now that "Robin Hood" has been declared out of bounds by the McCarthyites, when will they decide to burn the Army's drill manuals which are filled with subversive words like "left," "left wheel," "left turn."

TV fans—tune in the Italian film "Pagliacci" Thursday night at 7:30, Channel 11, and hear the voice of that magnificent baritone Tito Gobbi as well as see a version of the opera in which the principals perform against the Italian countryside instead of parading before an immobile camera set up in an opera house with a background of artificial scenery. For this new "Pagliacci," the director took his cast out to the Calabrian hills and moved his camera about freely.

McCarthyism and the Big Lie

When the U. S. A. in the 1930s faced depression, another would-be McCarthy arose. This was the notorious Father Coughlin.

While Germany "solved" its crisis of the 1930s by letting the Ruhr industrialists put the Nazis into power, the American people, labor especially, insisted on a different road. They insisted on—and got—the road of the New Deal and democratic advance. Coughlin summoned the U. S. to destroy this democratic-labor advance as the work of "The Jews" and "The Communists."

In 1936, Coughlin shouted to America to follow him: "I take the road to Fascism."

But America would not follow.

Today, McCarthy raises the same banner with a different slogan on it. . . . McCarthy seeks to convince America that he is saving its democracy from "aggression," "creeping Socialism." . . . It is a dead certainty that there will not be a shred of democracy in a McCarthyized United States. . . .

—From "McCarthyism and the Big Lie," by Milton Howard. (New Century, five cents.)

Banquet to Steel Union Head Will Hear Wagner

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17 (FP).—Democratic Mayor-Elect Robert F. Wagner, Jr., of New York will speak at a banquet here Nov. 28 in honor of David J. McDonald, president of the CIO United Steelworkers.

Mayor David L. Lawrence proclaimed the date as David J. McDonald Day in tribute to the union leader who took over the presidency of the steel union a year ago when Philip Murray died.

Also attending the celebration here will be top labor leaders and

steel industry executives from all parts of the country, including AFL chiefs and board chairman Benjamin F. Fairless, and Clifford Hood, president of the U. S. Steel Corp., and C. L. Austin, president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. Lawrence's proclamation was issued in the presence of a union committee of 15, headed by District 19 Director William J. Hart, general chairman of the affair.

"McDonald has been a pivotal figure in the successful work of the United Steelworkers, which plays a vital part in the industrial field that provides the basis for Pittsburgh's progress," the proclamation said.

Lyric Theatre Drops Ban on Miss Anderson

BALTIMORE. — Jimcrow lost another round in this city when the Lyric Theatre dropped its ban on the Negro contralto, Marian Anderson.

She will give a concert at this theatre under the sponsorship of Baltimore's Fellowship House, an interracial group, on Jan. 8.

For years the Lyric management has barred Negro artists from appearing on its stage, although



MARIAN ANDERSON

audiences attending shows there are unsegregated.

In its statement to the press, the Lyric explained that the ban on Miss Anderson was lifted "in deference to the earnest requests which it has received from some of its stockholders and patrons."

However, there was nothing in the statement to indicate that the theatre's changed policy toward Miss Anderson would be extended to include all Negro artists.

The statement emphasized that the "restriction of the stage of the Lyric to white artists and white artists and white casts is in line with the policy of the management to screen the theatre against productions which would, or might, give rise to racial tensions."

"Whether or not this policy can be abandoned in favor of an unrestricted rental policy is, at least, a doubtful question at the moment," it continued.

The Baltimore Fellowship and the Governor's Commission on Interracial Problems had worked for nearly a year trying to persuade the Lyric to rent the hall for a concert by Miss Anderson.

Jerome Teaches Course on 'Naturalism And Realism'

The question of "Naturalism and Realism in Literature and the Arts" will be analyzed by V. J. Jerome, editor of Political Affairs, in a five-session course beginning this week at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

Jerome's course is designed chiefly for progressive and other artists and students of art theory who are interested in the Marxist approach to literature, drama and other art fields. It will meet on Tuesdays from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m. and will deal with such theoretical questions and realism vs. naturalism, formalism, human and partisanship in the arts.

Class admission cards for this and eleven other five-session "post-election" courses beginning next week may be purchased at the Jefferson School, 16th Street and Avenue of the Americas.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Extral Extral The Big Upset—With Reasons

HERE WE GO on the weekly grid guessing game, and with-out further ado we give you our super special Blue Plate Special of the week, and of the year—

IOWA to upset Notre Dame on the sacrosanct South Bend gridiron.

Now it may not happen that the team which lost to Michigan State, to Michigan and to Wisconsin will beat the unbeaten powerhouse ranked way out in front as the nation's number one. But the selection is not just a whim, a pin stuck into the list of games looking for an upset.

First off I caught Iowa for a bit over television and liked what I saw very much. There is a rugged line, and an imaginative offense devised by Forest Evashevski (the old Michigan blocker), of the type which gets more effective as the season goes along as the youngsters assimilate it fully. Notre Dame hasn't seen anything like this pioneering combination of the most deceptive and effective features of the T and the single wing. While modern scouting really gives a team a "book" on another's formations and plays, it takes more than a few days' scrimmage to really prepare a team of collegians for something they haven't encountered all season.

As for the records, the Iowa losses. In looking over two teams' scores to try estimating a game between them, I think the last few games are the important ones to consider. A team can come on gradually and change into a much more formidable unit than it was at the season's start. In its last three games, Iowa lost to Wisconsin, possibly the Big Ten's best, 10-6, then whacked Purdue and Minnesota 28-0 and 27-6.

Notre Dame, though undeniably a great football machine, may have hit its peak in the Georgia Tech and Navy games. The Irish showed signs of strain against Penn, which is no world beater in spite of its gallant fight, and last week toothless North Carolina scored twice against them.

Anyhow, it adds up to our special for the week, two touch-down odds or no.

OUR SECOND major upset pick seems to make no sense, since it is MINNESOTA over Wisconsin and we have just finished speaking of Wisconsin as a late season power, perhaps the Big Ten's best, and last week picked them to upset Illinois, which they did with a roar. Plus that Minnesota was held virtually helpless last week by Iowa (also predicted here as a mild upset).

This, then, is one of these "feeling" predictions. The game is at Minneapolis, where the Golden Gophers have been better than on the road. They have high incentive, to give the in-and-out season its coloration of failure or success. Wisconsin did its big job last week, can't go to the Rose Bowl anyhow.

What's that? You're not convinced? Harry the Horse Ameche, Wisconsin's pulverizing fullback, may not see eye to eye with this "feeling"? Well, to tell you the truth, if I picked this game all over again tomorrow I might easily say, "Wisconsin, storming down the stretch a real Big Ten powerhouse at its peak, obviously too much for Minnesota's one-man team."

But let's try it. . . .

OUR THIRD big form reversal prediction—CALIFORNIA to upend favored Stanford. Cal has a very spotty record, but lots of horses, and a way of coming up for the big rivalries. Stanford, unbeaten in the league up to two weeks ago, lost to USC's powerhouse at LA 23-20 and rebounded to slaughter San Jose State 54-0 last week.

We'll see if we catch a couple of upsets again. Last week, in three official guesses, tabbed South Carolina over unbeaten West Virginia, Wisconsin to stop Illinois, and went way off predicting Mississippi over Maryland, which latter we palpably underrated.

The rest of the 25 guesses: COLUMBIA, the "not quite" team, to end on high with a good win over Rutgers. HOLY CROSS to surprise Fordham at Worcester in what would rate as a mild upset as odds go. PENN STATE in a tough one over Pitt at the latter's Stadium on the hill, a tough assignment and a tough pick.

After last week's heroics, and not having been overly impressed with Harvard here against Columbia, got to go with YALE to beat the Crimson and win the Big Three title, even though Lopez has joined the staggering Blue injury list. PRINCETON, also hurting, summons up enough to hold off dangerous Dartmouth. SYRACUSE, rolling along, too good for Villanova.

Moving southward—MARYLAND stays unbeaten against tough Alabama, though there seems to be an overlay here. Bama, traditionally a November team, will provide a real test of the Terp's class. Department of interesting statistics—in upsetting Georgia Tech last week, Alabama threw one pass and didn't complete it, while the losers completed 14 for 175 yards. This proves something (but not that the forward pass has no place in modern football).

Also WEST VIRGINIA regains its health at the expense of North Carolina State, GEORGIA TECH salvages a little prestige by beating tough Duke, KENTUCKY noses out Tennessee and that's the kind of game I'd predict a tie if it wasn't such poor percentage. AUBURN, a pretty good unsung team, over Clemson.

Westward ho, it's MICHIGAN STATE to stay in the Pasadena running by belting Marquette, ILLINOIS to do likewise over Northwestern, OHIO STATE over Michigan, INDIANA over Purdue, MISSOURI over Kansas, OKLAHOMA over Nebraska.

Plus Baylor over SMU (that southwest ruins the picking averages), RICE over TCU, and out on the Coast in the big TV game of the day, UCLA over old foe Southern Cal., as previously advertised in this space. Also WASHINGTON over Washington State and OREGON over Oregon State. (That State formula doesn't work in Michigan.)

Journalism Dep't

Then there's the way the papers here haven't touched with a ten foot pole the documented proof offered in the Worker of the full admission by Syngman Rhee's regime that it started the Korean war. (We didn't copyright it, all welcome.) Is that sensational news, or isn't it? Not a word, and in the Times and Post and the other papers which censor this revelation, they keep right on writing of the lie of "North Korean aggression."

Trial Brings Out CP Aid to Detroit Jobless in 1930's

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 18.—A dramatic phase of the Smith Act trial of six Michigan workingclass leaders going on here in Federal Judge Frank Picard's court is the cross-examination of John Lautner, the stool-pigeon, by Nat Ganley, defendant and former UAW leader, acting as his own counsel.

A crowded courtroom listened intently to Ganley's impeachment of the paid-for allegations and obvious fabrications of Lautner.

Lautner, who is offered by the government as an "expert on Marxism," has lost his cocky, complacent air as his ignorance of Marxism is exposed through Ganley's questions.

Lautner's attempt to show the Communist Party as an organization directed by a small clique was shattered when Ganley's questions showed the national convention is the supreme body.

Lautner's speechmaking from the witness stand brought many comments from the bench to "answer the question."

The "memory" of a stoolpigeon was laid bare under the sharp questioning by Ganley. Lautner could not remember ever seeing the constitution of the Communist Political Association, but could remember all kinds of horrendous falsifications going back into the thirties about the Communist Party.

He could not remember, he said, that when he was in Detroit as a party organizer back in 1930-31, workers told him they would not join the Communist Party in case their membership would mean loss of jobs in that period of the open shop.

During that time, great struggles of the unemployed were led by the Communist Party, along with other organizations of labor and the people. The demonstration of 100,000 on March 6, 1930, in Cadillac Square was the second largest demonstration of workers held anywhere at that time.

John Marchuk, organizer for the Auto Workers Union, was murdered in that period and his body found in Lincoln Park. He was on his way home from a union meeting.

The defense will bring this out to show what the Communist

Party did in that period.

The trial is now in its fourth week.

Thomas Dennis and Saul Wellman are also defending themselves.

William Allan, Helen Winter and Phil Schatz are being defended by Ernest Goodman.

Louisiana State University Expels Negro

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 18.—Louisiana State University expelled its Negro undergraduate student today under a court ruling, but as 17-year-old A. P. Tureaud, Jr., left the campus, his father disclosed that the U. S. Supreme Court had been asked to review the case.

Young Tureaud had been admitted to the university this fall under an injunction granted by U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright, but the U. S. Court of Appeals here reversed Judge Wright on the grounds the injunction motion should have been heard by a three-judge court.

Judge Wright then vacated his own order last Monday and the university, acting on the advice of its attorneys, "cancelled the resignation" of the Negro student today. Tureaud went home to New Orleans, where his father is a prominent Negro attorney. The elder Tureaud said the U. S. Supreme Court was asked for a stay on the Appeals Court ruling but "from reports" it was not issued.

"We may hear from the Supreme Court Monday either granting or denying a writ of certiorari," he said.

The writ was sought to enable young Tureaud to stay at school pending a high court review of the case.

In fighting for admission to Louisiana State, Tureaud contended that separate but equal facilities were not available at Southern University, State Negro College, in the Arts and Sciences courses he desired.

End Sugar Cane Strike, Appeal Injunctions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (FP)—National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL) has ordered 1,100 sugar cane workers in Louisiana to return to their jobs pending appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court of state injunctions which ban a strike and violate the right of workers.

The orders instructed the men, who had been on strike for nearly a month demanding wages above the federally set minimum, to remain on the job "until such a time as the U. S. Supreme Court sets aside injunctions granted the employers by Louisiana district courts which violate the constitutional rights of American citizens to form a union, to refrain from working, to picket an employer, to distribute printed matter, to induce others to refrain from working or refrain from returning to work."

National union headquarters released a statement adopted at a mass meeting of striking Local 317 at Reserve, La., which said: "Although we have been betrayed by the courts of Louisiana, the strike has succeeded in unifying our people, in calling national attention to the deplorable conditions existing in this segment of American life and to the highhanded attitude of an industry which is largely supported by the taxes of American people."

The statement called attention to the fact that the sugar cane plantations could not exist without heavy government subsidies.

The workers, the majority of them Negroes, stood firm in their strike for a month despite threats of eviction to 300 families, water supplies for many being cut off, and wholesale intimidation including beatings and pistol whippings. The statement pledged continuation of the fight and said the workers have the support of the AFL, CIO, the Catholic Committee of the South and many leading clergymen.

More Layoffs Noted at Willys Toledo Plant

Special to the Daily Worker

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 18.—In the last few months, employment at the Willys Motors plant here has skidded from 15,000 to 11,500, and now, following a one week inventory, some 5,000 more workers have been laid off. The passenger car lines have been stilled until "an unspecified date," according to company statements. At present only the jeep line is running.

The Toledo Blade reported that 20 Willys were sold in October in Toledo as compared to 81 a year ago, and five Kaisers as compared to 40 in October, 1952.

News of Kaiser's sale of its Willow Run plant to GM and of the plan to have Kaisers manufactured at the Willys plant raises these questions:

1—How long will it take to transfer machines and tooling from Willow Run? The Toledo Blade estimates . . . "it would be some ways off."

2—What about the big inventories of Kaisers?

3—What kind of market will there be for the 1954 Kaisers, Henry J's and Willys?

Until these questions are answered, the booming headlines of the sale will be meaningless to the unemployed.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 154, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.; or bring them to 25 East 12th St., 8th Floor.

NAACP Cites Army Delay on School Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

Donovan declined and threw his support to Bradley. Bradley was nominated by David D. Alston, Negro ILA leader and vice-president from Norfolk.

The regular ILA convention was set for 1955.

Ryan, in his final report, attacked the New York State Crime Commission's "sensationalism" to force upon longshoremen an "unwise, unsound, unfair and reactionary law," the New York-New Jersey waterfront council law for registration of dock workers and establishment of a government-controlled "fink" hiring hall.

Ryan will remain as a member of New York Local 791, to which he was today granted lifetime membership.

The resolution to set up a committee to negotiate for possible affiliation with an international labor body was first tabled on Robert Moran's motion, but delegates demanded the floor to reverse that action.

Ryan entered the debate, stating he had made a "sacrifice" for the sake of "unity" and asked the delegates to reconsider their action. While delegates shouted "To Hell with the AFL," secretary-treasurer Frank Hasselgren pleaded for order. Finally Moran was prevailed upon to withdraw his motion, and the original motion was adopted giving a committee power to negotiate affiliation with a parent labor body.

The convention adopted 18 resolutions today. South Atlantic and Gulf Coast delegates fought bitterly against a resolution to make the ILA legislative agent a member of the national executive council. The southern delegates said if the legislative agent was placed on the council, the south should be represented by another members on the council. This resolution was tabled.

A floor fight also developed, with the southern delegates opposing a resolution to place Mes Mook, Negro vice-president and leader of Philadelphia longshoremen, on the executive council. The southern delegates said they would insist on also electing a southern Negro and one white longshoreman to the council if Mook was elected. The dispute was resolved through an amendment stating the next opening on the council should go to Philadelphia.

Vice-president Alston led a fight for a resolution calling for the eight-hour day on the docks. The resolution was referred to the contract committee, on the ruling that economic questions were not scheduled for the special convention.

A resolution called on Federal agencies to take action against the AFL-ILA for alleged use of social security card data in its literature.

A resolution asserting the ILA had "suffered untold indignities in daily newspapers" was adopted. This resolution called on the ILA to employ a public relations officer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Officials appointed by President Eisenhower were cited angrily today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as seeking to delay the non-segregation policy announced by the President till it is "lost in a political shuffle."

An NAACP letter to the Defense Department protested an announcement that segregated schools were being planned for Perrin Air Force Base, near Sherman, Tex., in 1955, the same year in which the Defense Department had said all segregated schools on military establishments would be abolished.

A Temple, Tex., newspaper, the letter said, reported that new segregated schools would be opened at Fort Hood this month. (Fort Hood is near Killeen, the home of Secretary of Health, Welfare and Education Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. There are no schools for Negro children in Killeen.)

Also cited in the protest was the story of a Negro Army Medical Corps captain at Fort Belvoir, Va., near Washington, who had to send his family to their New Jersey home rather than send his children five miles to a segregated kindergarten.

The letter, signed by Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington Bureau head, followed President Eisenhower's announcement last Wednesday that progress against Jim Crow in the Navy was "encouraging." The Navy reported that only one of its southern bases—Charleston, S. C.—had restrooms segregated, although drinking fountains and cafeterias had been integrated. And Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on Friday told the National Council of Negro Women that the Administration had "come a long way" in ending segregation in the armed forces.

"We again strongly urge," the letter concluded, "that this problem be handled with greater firmness and that all (military) posts be instructed to end segregation in schools on military property."

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7354.

What's On?

Coming

JOSEPH STAROBIN, just returned from China and Viet Nam will tell of his 2 1/2 years tour of Europe as correspondent for the Daily Worker, Tues., Dec. 1 at Yugoslav Home, 405 W. 41st St., 6:30 p.m. Conty. 40c. No other collection. Sponsored by German Freedom of the Press.

CAMP UNITY Reunion Dance, Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 23 at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

BRIGHTON COMMUNITY CENTER, 3200 Coney Island Ave. presents: The noted Liberal churchman Rev. Howard Melish, who will speak on "In the Crucible of These Times," Sun., Nov. 22, 3:30 p.m.

MASS MEETING

Germany and World Peace

Sunday Afternoon
NOV. 22, 2 P.M.

Golden Ballroom
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by Ukrainian Choir

Speakers:
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Hon. NATHAN PADGUG, former Asst. Attorney Gen. N.Y. State
THOMAS RICHARDSON, National Director, American Peace Crusade
FRANK WEDL, AFL Painters Union, German American leader
MRS. REIKO URABI, Japanese American leader
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MAURICE RAUCH, conductor

MARTHA SCHLAMME, folk singer

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MILTON HOWARD, associate editor of the Daily Worker will discuss this subject

TONITE (THURSDAY) NOV. 19 — 8:30 P.M.

Parkway Plaza, 1110 Eastern Parkway cor. Utica Avenue

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